**BACKGROUND**

DNA or RNA damage can hinder the ability of a cell to carry out its function and can significantly increase the likelihood of tumor formation. One of the causes of damaged DNA and RNA is oxidation of the bases. 8-hydroxy-2'-deoxyguanosine, 8-hydroxyguanine (8-OHdG) and 8-hydroxyguanosine are all markers of oxidative damage to RNA and DNA. 8-hydroxy-2'-deoxyguanosine is produced by reactive oxygen and nitrogen species, including hydroxyl radical and peroxynitrite. 8-Hydroxyguanine is one of the major base lesions involved in mutagenesis and is caused by ionizing radiation and radiomimetic agents. 8-hydroxy-guanosine induces a transversion of G to T in DNA, which may be mutagenic. Markers of DNA and RNA damage are useful research tools when studying the effects of this type of damage.

**REFERENCES**


**SOURCE**

8-OHdG (F-12) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against 8-Hydroxy-2'-deoxyguanosine (8-OHdG)-BCP conjugate of synthetic origin.

**PRODUCT**

Each vial contains 200 µg IgM kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

**APPLICATIONS**

8-OHdG (F-12) is recommended for detection of 8-OHdG (8-Hydroxy-2'-deoxyguanosine) by immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

**RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS**

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended:

**DATA**

**SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS**


**STORAGE**

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

**RESEARCH USE**

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

**PROTOCOLS**

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.